

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED,  
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Manager.

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## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully-felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body-Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium; through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN hall be, "Republican at all times and under all circumstances". We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

### BANKS.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS  
AND TRUST COMPANY  
Chartered by the United States  
Government, March,

1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
D. L. EATON, Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
114 Carondelet Street  
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours ..... 9 A. M. to 3 P.  
Sunday Nights ..... 6 to 8 o'clock

### POETRY.

#### WOMAN.

BY MRS. C. C. ANTOINE.  
Woman's untiring lot hath been  
The song of every land;  
None will on earth complete the theme,  
So artless, yet so grand.

Her lowly duties but proclaim  
Her pure, her gentle mind;  
Whilst man, more stern, purhase more  
vain.  
Too often prove unkind.

Where is the warrior that hath borne  
Defeat with smiling face?  
A smile through life has women worn  
Is undeserved disgrace.

The dross of earth can never buy  
Her truthful, loving heart,  
Although 'tis often doomed to die  
Beneath some fatal dart.

The glow-worm lights the cheerless scene  
That makes her hour so brief;  
The faints of man will woman screen,  
And doom herself to grief.

Then fear not, woman, unto thee  
The peaceful dove will come;  
Blessings denied thee here, are free  
In thy celestial home.

### CHOICE SELECTIONS.

The subject of the following sketch is now a candidate for Congress from the third Congressional District of Galveston, Texas. -- Ed.

### RECORD OF HON. RICHARD NELSON.

This prominent gentleman was born in Key West, Monroe county, Florida, in the year 1842, and is now twenty-nine years of age. His father was a native of Spain, and his mother was a Virginian. At the age of two years Mr. Nelson's father died; his mother at that time belonged to a man named L. W. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Key West, and an advocate of the American Colonization Society, of Liberia. At the age of ten years Mr. Nelson attended a school at Key West, opened there for the free people of color, and soon showed his talents, which were seen and appreciated by his teacher. He remained a close attendant of this school for three years. At the age of thirteen years he accompanied a party of United States officers on a surveying expedition, and on his return moved from Key West to Atlanta, Georgia; from there he went to Herkimer county, New York, to attend school, where he remained until just before the war broke out, when he accompanied a gentleman named Clark to Columbus, Mississippi, where Clark shamefully betrayed him, in selling him to a man named Shelton, by whom he was brought to Texas, where he remained during the war with Mr. Walker Storey, of Leon county. Mr. Nelson remained one year with the widow of Mr. Storey after the war was over, and took leave of her to go and see his mother.

It is hard work for a kussid phool tow see this, but it takes edukashun tow see those things.

A man without edukashun can stand out doors in a klear night and count the moon, and he won't see emny thing but a grate chunk ov light sumthing bigger than a kartwheel.

A rat terrier who could ketch 97 rats a day, with a rust on his pedigree, ain't worth only haftaz mitch in market az'one with a pure set of ancestors, who couldn't ketch only 43 rats.

It iz hard work for a kussid phool tow see this, but it takes edukashun tow see those things.

A man without edukashun can stand out by his side, and he kann see turnpikes, and toll gates, and torch-lite processhuns, and winmin's rutes convenshuns, and municipal rings, and koporashun thieving in it.

Edukashun is bully.

The rat terrier is not so much

dog, az a personal matter, as the Newfoundland is, but he has more grit to the square inch.

Just so the hornet has got more

sting tew them than a shanghi pul-

let haz, and an angeworm haz more

grit in them than an hanakonda

Natur bosses these jobs, and

natur never underlets a kontrakt.

There is one thing I alwas did like

natur for, she don't take the trouble

to explain. She don't object tew

persons asking questions, and guess-

ing at things, but if enny boddy

asks her wha a frog can jump fur-

ther one highst than a tud kan, she

tells the phellow (if she tells him ennything) never tew bet on a tud,

unless he wants tew loose his

munny.

I never hav had the happiness

to own a rat terrier even, in fact

I hav allus been poor, and haven't

been beforehanden enough yet tew

own a dog.

I mean sum time tew hew a rat

terrier, and then I suppose to enjoy

myself, I shall have tew git sum

rate. This is the way with all the

luxury ov life, one luxury makes

another one necessary. Thiz is one

thing certain, if I ever do own a

Newfoundland, or a rat terrier, they

hav got tew be thorough. I must

kno all ov their relashuns, includ-

ing their mother-in-law, and if there

is a blot on their reputashun, as big

as a fil spek, the dog wont sute me.

I must hay the pedigree all tite,

if the dog aint with a kuss.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

Glen R. K. Scott states that he recently found on a plantation near Charleston, S. C., a man working as a common field hand who was highly cultivated, and capable of speaking and writing 10 languages, Greek and Arabic among them. He earned so little that he was forced to teach school in the evening to support himself in the simplest manner.

Clocks were first used in monasteries. The word original meant bell; and the two—clock and bell—in calling their inmates to their devotions performed the same office. There were, however, tower-clocks; not small ones for apartments. One was set up in France, in 1744, and created a great excitement, being the wonder of the age. The maker of it was made a nobleman for his services in constructing such an extraordinary piece of workmanship. The first one in England, was during the reign of Edward I., and was placed in the tower opposite Westminster Palace. The hour-glass and sun-dial had long been in common use; but this was the first thing which could be called a clock, except the water-clocks, one of which had been brought home from France by Richard Coeur de Lion.

How a hog sweats.—A hog sweats, not like a horse or a man, but through his fore legs. There is a spot on each leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve; through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing and washing with warm water.

### FUN AND FANCY.

#### THE JOSH BILLINGS' PAPERS.

#### THE RAT TERRIER.

These dear little pets ov the dog pesswshun are natiffs ov the ile ov Grate Brittan.

They are born theri with grate precision and purity ov karakter; hav a pedigree az' keen az the queen's, and as free from spots az a nu tin dipper.

A rat terrier who could ketch 97 rats a day, with a rust on his pedigree, ain't worth only haftaz mitch in market az'one with a pure set of ancestors, who couldn't ketch only 43 rats.

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### STATEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATE OF LOUISIANA,  
Office Sup't of Public Education,  
Third Division, Opelousas, La., July 1, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I send you a statement of public schools in St. Landry during the half year just ended. Great credit is due to the Parish School Directors, Messrs. Anderson, Mayo, Talman, Bell and McNeil, for the industry and public spirit they have shown. I desire here to record my indebtedness to them for assistance rendered to me in my duties as Division Superintendent.

# The Louisianaian

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

W. B. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

## OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI.—Daniel E. Young, Grenville.  
LOUISIANA.—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. V. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sternett, Shreveport; A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—James A. D. Green, Washington City.  
ILLINOIS.—Lewis B. White, Chicago.  
KENTUCKY.—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

## U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JULY 30 1871,

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

## RESULT OF USURPATION.

At the stage at which the proceedings, preliminary to the sitting of the Party Convention which has been summoned for August 9, have arrived, we do not believe that there is any other course open than the holding of *Two Conventions* of the Republican Party. We have been laboring not to believe such a pitiable sight possible; but the pressing conviction which the revelation of circumstances daily urges upon us, hardly leaves us a peg now "to hang a doubt on."

The reasons for this probability are, that the State Central Committee has usurped the Constitutional power of the people and has undertaken to appoint Parish Committees who in turn are to elect delegates to represent the people of such respective parishes, as they may be. And the State Committees are bold enough to urge as their reasons for this unauthorized assumption, that "there exists no Parish Committee." Suppose we admit the plea. Are there no people in the parishes to elect Parish Committees? But say they, we have not time left now. We say you have, and plenty of it at that. But if there is no time, who omitted to give time, but the State Committee? They knew full well, all the time prior to their issuing the call, what parishes had committees and which had none.

From their conduct throughout, it now appears evident that the exigency was foreseen, if not created, and this outrageous method of meeting it resolved on. Whether the results of such an ignoring of the popular voice end immediately in the overthrow and repudiation of the State Central Committee or not, it will be without its lessons and its results at a period not distant.

Another and a still more serious and forcible reason for believing that there will be two Conventions is, on account of the Committee unconstitutionally requiring the Credentials of Delegates to be sent to them. Is there any parallel to this flagrant and impudent demand in the history of the Republican Party? Where is the reason, the sense in sending the credentials to the Committee? Will they dare to assume the powers of the Convention and pass upon the qualifications of men who are constitutionally the Creators of the State Central Committee? We scarcely believe that even the urging of the Gods would drive them to such preparation for destruction.

Our hypothesis is this: the Committee expect to carry the Convention. They will of course then have the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, and they will make a mockery by sending in for consideration only the Credentials which have been sent to them; and exclude, for contumacy, all those who decline to obey the ultimatum.

These two infractions, these high handed usurpations of the powers of the people will, in our estimation, demand a popular rebuke; and we have no doubt that from the present temper and attitude of the belligerents, that two Conventions and Alphonse Baillie, Esq.

will assemble in this city early in August.

If such is the case, it behoves the leaders of the Republican Party, who love principles far beyond the men who may be embodying and even exemplifying them, to see to it that one of these Conventions will be constitutional.

If we are at this late day to go into the reorganization of the party, let us go; but by all means let the foundation on which we build be of such material as will endure the rain and the wind and the storm.

## STOP AND THINK.

There is a natural tendency in human nature to settle, by physical collisions, difficulties which belong only to the arena of debate; and when this tendency manifests itself among roughs, thugs and plugugies, it is excusable simply on the ground that men as well as beasts will use their natural weapons of defense. But when the ripest intelligence and the widest experience combine to inveigle muscle to an assistance of opinion we are forced to the conclusion that the cause is a very weak, or a very bad one.

It is impossible for any impartial observer to notice the tactics of the disorganizers in our party without being led to the conclusion that the disorganizers are in the wrong as to the political stand they take.

Having conferred upon the Governor of this State, judicial, civil and political powers, under an exigency which all understood with a unanimity which did honor to party discipline, in the confident hope of the very best results, for the purpose of preventing a vigilant, unscrupulous and implacable enemy from destroying the fruits of reconstruction, a faction in our party are trying to undo their own work, to bring dishonor upon the men of their own choosing, and to curse the State by the return of those laws which will compel the colored man to work for those who may create vagrant laws, deprive him of his right to the soil and degrade him from the position which the 15th Amendment has lifted him. To this end they send their emissaries around to wards, and even to mass meetings to break them up by noisy demonstrations or actual violence.

On Friday night a Mass Meeting was held in Mechanics Institute, called by the supporters of Governor Warmoth in the third ward, to secure to the members thereof the rights denied them in the Mother Club, with a view of harmonizing our people and of securing unity in the Republican party; but instead of reaching those laudable ends, the meeting was turned into a disgraceful rabble by the presence of many of those, and we were sorry to notice many Custom House men among them, seem to have come for no other purpose than to defeat the right of free speech.

Where do these men sleep o' nights and what do they do in the day time that they have the leisure and the hardihood to try to break up an orderly and impartial Republican meeting? We know that there is more than the usual amount of employees in the Custom House, and we have our suspicions, that the service does not require them, but Friday night's experience has convinced us that the Custom House must need them for such political ends as will help to secure the votes of the people in favor of a set of men who, however honest they may be, are not only mistaken as to the condition of politics, but who also are, by their thugism, the worst enemies to the national administration.

Can it be that our people will be deceived? Will they, upon the most frivolous pretext covering the ambition of some candidate for Governor or in the Custom House, barter away their liberties, insult their race and wrap themselves in mantle of calamity?

Is free speech to be crushed out, and ordered to depart from our deliberations, and eminent members of our race insulted by disapprobation while upon the speaker's stand at the suggestion of some aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, who proves his love for the negro by appointing the first one in his office, not from love of our race or recognition of the negro's merit, but simply out of revenge to his supposed rival for the chief position in the State?

Raines.—The Republican Committee of the above Parish met in Alexandria in the 22nd inst., and elected the following Gentlemen to the approaching Party Convention: Hons. G. Y. Kelso, Wm. Crawford, and Alphonse Baillie, Esq.

## FEDERAL APPOINTEES.

Communicated.

GEORGE BROWN DUNN.

## NATIONAL ISSUES.

A GOOD SIGN.

At the general election of 1868, under the present Constitution, the above-named gentleman was elected Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; Mr. Dunn's accession to the Presidency of the Senate, he has thrice received the unanimous thanks of that body for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has performed his difficult duties. At the time of the organization of the State Senate when Gen. Buchanan sent an officer of the army to Governor Dunn with instructions to call the Senate roll as he (Buchanan) had returned it (i.e. 18 Rep.'s 18 Dem.) Dunn, at the imminent risk of his life refused to consider Gen. Buchanan his master, and had the Senate roll called and demanded the test oath, as the test of qualification for membership and refused to consider Anthony Sambola in any manner whatever a member, but admitted Hugh J. Campbell as a Senator, thus giving nineteen Republican seats in that body. General Grant was appealed to and he refused to sustain Gov. Dunn in the attitude he had taken. Yet Dunn persisted in being correct, and would not reverse his acts. To Mr. Dunn is therefore due the credit of having saved this State to the Republican party.

Yet to-day he is limited down with as much persistency as the hunters of Asia show in their efforts to capture or destroy the tiger, leopard, or lion, in their native wilds. Why is it, that Mr. Warmoth as the leader and Messrs. Campbell, Cockrum, Shaw, Bonzano and others are now using their efforts to destroy Mr. Dunn's influence with the colored voters?

Why do they bribe colored men with offices and promises of office, and employ other colored men as street scavengers, and force colored policemen to vote, to curtail and destroy Mr. Dunn politically? It is because they have been unable to get him to swear one iota from the path of duty to his race and to his true and tried white friends. He has rendered himself, however obnoxious to that class of white Republicans who want the negroes vote, but are opposed to voting for the negro.

The people whose color renders them obnoxious, are the negroes' Mr. Dunn is of that class. Can colored men then afford to go back on him, because for this day you hold a position from Governor Warmoth or his creatures that gives you a living? Never let it be said that the negro lost his influence and control of the Republican party of Louisiana, by his love of Official Pap, issued to him by H. C. Warmoth.

MARSHALDE.

The above copied from the Custom House organ is intended as a compliment to Lt. Gov. Dunn, and we cheerfully give it place in our columns as we desire to call special attention to one or two items in it.

First: It says Governor Dunn refused to consider Anthony Sambola in any manner whatever a member, but admitted Hugh J. Campbell as a Senator!

If this be true it is not strange that Gov. Dunn did not admit P. B. S. Pinchback an unquestionable Republican and a colored man!

Second: We most emphatically deny that any colored man in the employ of the State Administration, or holding office under it, wishes to destroy Gov. Dunn's political influence. But they do desire and intend that Gov. Dunn's friends shall not destroy their political influence with impunity, by the publication of such articles as this, charging colored men with being bribed with offices, etc., to destroy Gov. Dunn politically; and here we may add, that if holding office under the parties you sustain be bribery, we may not, with equal justice claim that every man in the white and colored men in a united white.

Now it seems to us that the principal ground upon which for us to stand is faithfulness to our party and principles, and to this end we should support the State Administrations of every Southern State with a view of continuing the National Administration. These issues involve the rights of all citizens to think, speak, and act for themselves, the rights of the States, to manage their own affairs subject to the constitution of the United States, and the third grand issue is whether the achievements in favor of liberty are to be abandoned or maintained.

No one need be deceived in this matter, for the simple reason that until we gather the fruits of reconstruction no other party can share the profits and the honors of a great party, and united people.

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speak, and act for themselves, the rights of the States, to manage their own affairs subject to the constitution of the United States, and the third grand issue is whether the achievements in favor of liberty are to be abandoned or maintained.

We think the Republican should give us the names. When these men are turned out of the granite building next month, they will seek employment under the State and city to the possible ruling out of men who never wandered in dark and devious ways, and in very doubtful Republican company. Those who have fallen from grace should be put on "probation" before being admitted to full fellowship in the church.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The recent outrage upon Senator Pinchback and his family, perpetrated by Jackson Railroad officials is awakening the public to a sense of the gross injustice and absurdity of such distinctions against a person merely on account of the shade of his cuticle, and in prosecuting his suit for damages in the courts, the Senator is doing that, for which the entire colored race must give him thanks. The country press have taken up the subject; and the many tone of the following from the *Madison Journal* entitles its editor to our warmest gratitude;

Sometimes since Senator Pinchback, and his family, were removed from the granite building next month, they will seek employment under the State and city to the possible ruling out of men who never wandered in dark and devious ways, and in very doubtful Republican company. Those who have fallen from grace should be put on "probation" before being admitted to full fellowship in the church.

LATER.

SHREVEPORT, June 28, 1871.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The parish Republican Convention here last evening was numerously attended, eloquent speeches were delivered strongly advocating harmony and union in the party; the following resolutions were enthusiastically adopted:

*First—Resolved*, That we endorse the National Republican party and the Administration of which Gen. Grant is the worthy head.

*Second—Resolved*, That we heartily sustain and endorse our present chief executive officer Governor Henry Clay Warmoth whose persevering and fearless endeavors have elevated and sustained the Republican party of this State—That we cheerfully recognize and heartily appreciate the eminent services rendered by Lieutenant Governor Hon. Oscar J. Dunn and the members of the general assembly from this District.

*Third—Resolved*, That we are heartily in favor of the entire unity and harmonious working of the party in the State, and deprecate strongly any action which may be taken in the ensuing Convention which shall not be for the good of the people, but in the interest of designing politicians, and in this connection we tender our sincere thanks to Senator Pinchback for the earnest and manly stand taken by him in advocating the true policy of his race and for the eloquent and able arguments he has advanced in favor of union and true Republicanism.

*Fourth—Resolved*, That the delegates elected by this Convention be requested to carry out the spirit embodied in the above resolutions:

Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armistead were elected delegates.

CAPPO.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

THIRD WARD IN ITS MIGHT.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

A call having been publicly made for a mass meeting of the Third Ward Republicans to be held in Mechanics Institute, there was a lively response, and the large hall was filled to overflowing by active voters, men directly interested in families than the *rest* parish that eve-

walked the face of the earth. Do we consider ourselves degraded by this contact which the habits and interests of society have made unavoidable? It is time for Southern men and women to get rid of this nonsense about colored people on the steamboats, railroad cars, and in hotels. All the days of our lives we have met people in these places that we despise more than the meanest negro of our acquaintance. There is not a man or woman born in the State of Louisiana, but what is indebted to the negro for the kindest offices that are given to humanity to perform, and there is not one but what would be willing to concede as a privilege, if they were slaves, what is now justly demanded as a right.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianaian.

USED AND DISCARDED.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, NEW ORLEANS, August 12, 1871.

Sir:—Orders from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury demand an immediate reduction of the force employed in this department. Therefore your services will be no longer required from and after this date.

Very respectfully,

JOHN ROE,

Special Deputy Collector.

To Robt. Doe, Esq.

Do any of the deserving and estimable gentlemen, who so faithfully and ardently serve the government at the various ward club meetings, ever dream that a document similar to the above will come addressed in their names on or about the date designated?

Let there be no stay in the good work until VICTORY is enblazoned on our banners.

LET US HAVE THEM!

The *Picayune* denies for the Customhouse officials, that they have increased their force of employees for political purposes; whereupon the *Republican* declares that if this is intended for a challenge, it will furnish the names of the men so furnished with positions.

We think the *Republican* should give us the names. When these men are turned out of the granite building next month, they will seek employment under the State and city to the possible ruling out of men who never wandered in dark and devious ways, and in very doubtful Republican company. Those who have fallen from grace should be put on "probation" before being admitted to full fellowship in the church.

SHREVEPORT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "LOUISIANIAN."

SHREVEPORT, July 28, 1871.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Manager LOUISIANIAN:

W. W. Harper and C. W. Keeling elected delegates to State Convention by two thirds vote of Parish Committee.

C. C. ANTOINE, Pres't Ex. Com.

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that after the p-

From the first to the last good order was observed.

As with one voice Hon. A. E. Barber was elected president, and Messrs. J. A. Craig and W. W. Johnson chosen secretaries.

The president announced Judge Evans as the first speaker, when that gentleman stepped forward and addressed the assembly. The following is a synopsis of his remarks:

He said he was glad that he had an opportunity to address the meeting and have free speech; that it was notorious that in the mother club there was not a fair play nor free speech. He was unwilling to be transmuted by any set of men. As there has been trouble in several of the clubs, especially in the Third Ward, this meeting was called to consider those gross outrages, and take some necessary steps to prevent further outrages. This is a kind of family meeting. Should these dissensions continue, there is no telling what may happen to the party. All we ask is a fair field and fair play. We are on the eve of an important crisis—that is, on the seventh of August to choose a new State Central Executive Committee. I wish to elect men to that convention who can go there with the fear of God before them; men who will properly represent us as Republicans, men who will labor for the best interests of the party. Let us not send men who will go there as customhouse or other rings. If proper men are sent this bougher of a split in our party will immediately disappear, and those who are now apparently opposed will be hugging each other. Until this family interruption occurred there was not a Democrat outside of the lunatic asylum who supposed they would have a ghost of a chance in 1872. In accord, we can beat the Democrats forty thousand votes next year, and give them a big margin for stealing and shooting. I advise you not to choke a man down in the ward clubs; hear him, for he may have something good to suggest; give all an open opportunity to have their say.

—*Republican.*

**POLITICAL NOTICES.**

HALL THIRD WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN MOTHER CLUB.—At a meeting of this club held on Saturday evening, July 22, 1871. The following resolution was adopted.

IN THE OLD THIRD.—A very enthusiastic meeting of the Third Ward club took place on Saturday evening, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, president, in the chair. Our reporter, not having been notified of the intention to hold a meeting, was not present, but general report informs us that Senator Pinckback made the notable speech of the evening, and swept away by his persuasive eloquence and fearless statement of facts many webs of prejudice which artful politicians had woven in the minds of the people.

Captain Barrett, one of our informants, states that hearty cheers were given for Governor Warmoth, as well as Senator Pinckback.

It is probable that our Republican ward clubs will soon have the pleasure of greeting Governor Warmoth in person at some of their meetings.

—*Republican.*

Resolution.

WHEREAS, it has been published in the columns of the N. O. Republican Wednesday morning July 19 by information received from Captain Barrett. That the name of H. C. Warmoth was enthusiastically cheered, and

WHEREAS, knowing that the said assertion made by the said Capt. Barrett to be false.

Therefore it is resolved by the members of the 3rd Ward Radical Republican Mother Club. That the Editor of the N. O. Republican be requested to correct the same.

O. J. DUNN, President.

L. M. KAVANAGH, Secretary.

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The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The speaker, to draw a striking parallel, related the history of politics in Tennessee, where there was a split in the Republican party, resulting in the election of a Democratic Legislature, and a Governor (Senter) opposed to most of the party, and then the protective laws were repealed and the Ku Klux went to work.

Men in the Customhouse have told me that if Governor Warmoth is nominated unanimously they will not support him. They say that the men who are loud in support of Governor Warmoth hold office under him, and are fighting for him in consequence. Then how about the Customhouse ring? May not the same thing be said of them?

The Speaker scored Lieutenant Governor Dunn for that official's conduct toward him after he (the speaker) had unwisely supported him on principle. He said that Mr. Dunn had repeatedly left him out in the cold and even attempted to lay him on the shelf. Like his friend Mr. Greeley, he is not seeking after office, but if one is thrust on him he will not reject it. He desired to see unanimity and peace in the ranks now and hereafter, and to that end he would exert his talents.

At the close of Mr. Pinckback's remarks, the president announced that after the reading of the following resolutions, Mr. Peter Harper would address the meeting. The resolutions were adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, The enemies of the cause of freedom and progress, as enunciated in the platform of the Republican party, not only in the State of Louisiana, but throughout our common country, have been busily engaged in circulating the hate and unfounded report that there exists in our ranks a wide-spread dissatisfaction which threatens to end in a permanent disruption; and

WHEREAS, Certain disaffected politicians, in order to further their selfish personal ambition, have sought rather to widen than to close the impending breach; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Republican voters of the Third Ward of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, that we deny that there exists any breach in our party, and assure our political enemies that we will meet them in 1872 with an unbroken front, and shoulder to shoulder.

Resolved, That we earnestly deplore all attempts at dissension in our

party, and that we do renew our pledges of unremitting fidelity to our principles.

Resolved, That we do cordially support the national and State administration, and heartily endorse General Ulysses S. Grant and Governor Henry Clay Warmoth, as the faithful and devoted exponents of the Republican principles enunciated in the platforms upon which they were elected.

Resolved, That the city administration has fairly earned, and honestly deserves our full confidence and support, especially for their fairness in providing work for our needy brethren, and their endeavors to carry out the principles of the thirteenth article of our State constitution, to secure to every man his civil and political rights "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. Peter Harper was called for by numerous voices, and he spoke several minutes; but at this juncture a ward club arrived with a band of music, and, not being aware that they interrupted the meeting, prevented us from hearing what the speaker said.

A fine band of music enlivened the meeting with national airs.

We noticed the presence of such stirring clubs as the following: Warmoth Guards, Colfax Guards, Swamp Rangers and Johnson Rangers, each with a band of music. After the meeting adjourned these clubs marched through several of our principal thoroughfares, calling at this office, treating us to a serenade and cheers. They also cheered Governor Warmoth and Senator Pinckback lustily.

—*Republican.*

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

#### Call for Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,  
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be represented proportionately the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitately.

Most Respectfully,  
H. M. TURNER,  
President Ga. State Convention.  
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.  
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.  
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Parsons, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scargrough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLage, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Joe Kinney, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Hardin, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handley.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCKBACK,  
O. C. ANTOINE,  
A. E. BARBER,  
OSCAR J. DUNN,  
J. W. QUINN,  
GEORGE Y. KELSO,  
EDWARD BUTLER,  
P. O. ANTOINE

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\* \* \* Republican paper of this State please copy.

### POLITICAL NOTICE.

#### Call for Southern States Convention.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray:

WHEREAS, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by said Convention, directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the first day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Resolved, That a convention of the

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